电磁场和引力场在某些条件下的解

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摘要：电磁场和引力场在某些条件下的解。

关键词：电磁场，引力场，热力学。

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\left\{
\begin{array}{c}
1.\ \dfrac{(e_o)}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)(r_e)} = \dfrac{(h)}{(4\pi)(a_0)^2(4\pi)(a_0)^2}, \\
2.\ \dfrac{(e_o)}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)(a_0)} = \dfrac{(G_N)}{(4\pi)(a_0)^2(2\pi)(R_\infty)}, \\
3.\ \dfrac{(e_o)}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)(a_0)} = \dfrac{(m_{atom})(G_N)}{(4\pi)(a_0)^2(2\pi)^2(a_0)^2}, \\
4.\ \dfrac{(e_o)}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)(a_0)} = \dfrac{(m_e)(G_N)(c)^2}{(h)(c)}, \\
5.\ \dfrac{(e_o)}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)(a_0)} = \dfrac{(c)}{(R_\infty)}, \\
6.\ \left[\dfrac{(e_o)}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)}\right]^2 = \dfrac{1}{2}(m_e)[\alpha_o]^2(c)^2, \\
7.\ \left[\dfrac{(e_o)}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)}\right]^2 = \dfrac{(m_{atom})(c)^2}{(2\pi)(R_\infty)}, \\
8.\ \dfrac{(e_o)^2}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)(a_0)^2} = \dfrac{(m_e)[\alpha_o]^2(c)^2}{(a_0)}, \\
9.\ \dfrac{(e_o)^2}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)(a_0)^2} = (2\pi)(R_\infty)(e_o)(c)^2(m_e)(c)^2, \\
10.\ \left[\dfrac{(e_o)}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)(a_0)}\right]^2 = \dfrac{(m_{atom})}{(2\pi)^4(r_a)(r_e)(R_\infty)(a_0)}, \\
11.\ \left[\dfrac{(e_o)}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)(a_0)}\right]^2 = \dfrac{(m_e)(m_{atom})(R_\infty)}{(4\pi)(a_0)^2(2\pi)^2(a_0)^2(2\pi)(r_a)}, \\
12.\ \left[\dfrac{(e_o)}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)(2\pi)(a_0)}\right]^3 = \dfrac{(m_{atom})(c)^2(m_e)(c)^2(2\pi)(r_a)(c)^2(2\pi)(r_e)(c)^2}{(2\pi)^2(a_0)^2}\text{。}
\end{array}
\right.
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\left\{
\begin{array}{c}
1.\ \dfrac{(m_{atom})(G_N)}{(a_0)^2} = (2\pi)^3(e_o)\text{，}\ 2.\ \dfrac{(m_{atom})(G_N)(c)^2}{(r_a)^2} = \dfrac{(h)}{(4\pi)(r_a)^2(2\pi)(r_a)}, \\
3.\ \dfrac{(m_e)(G_N)}{(2\pi)(r_a)} = \dfrac{(h)}{(R_\infty)(2\pi)(r_a)}\text{，}\ 4.\ \dfrac{(m_e)(G_N)}{(k_B)} = (m_e)[\alpha_o]^2(c)^2, \\
5.\ \left[\dfrac{(m_{atom})(G_N)}{(4\pi)(a_0)^2}\right]^2 = (2\pi)^2(m_{atom})^2(c)^2\text{，}\ 6.\ \dfrac{(m_{atom})(G_N)}{(4\pi)(a_0)^2} * \dfrac{(m_e)(G_N)}{(4\pi)(a_0)^2} * (c)^2 = \dfrac{(2\pi)(h)(2\pi)(a_0)}{(a_0)^2}, \\
7.\ \dfrac{(e_o)}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)} * \dfrac{(m_e)(G_N)}{(4\pi)} * (c)^2 = (h)\text{，}\ 8.\ \left[\dfrac{1}{(R_\infty)^2}\right]^2 * \dfrac{(8\pi)(R_\infty)(m_{atom})}{(c)^2} = \left[\dfrac{(4\pi)}{(c)^2}\right]^4, \\
9.\ (k_{BG})(k_B) = \dfrac{(m_e)^2(G_N)(c)^2}{(a_0)^2}/[(e_o)(c)]\text{，}\ 10.\ (k_{BGG})(k_B) = \dfrac{(m_e)^2(R_\infty)^2(G_N)(c)^2}{(e_o)}, \\
11.\ \left[\dfrac{1}{(R_\infty)^2}\right]^2 * \dfrac{(8\pi)(G_N)}{(c)^3} = (4\pi)*\left[\dfrac{(4\pi)}{(c)^2}\right]^4, \\
12.\ \left[\dfrac{1}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)} * (4\pi) * \dfrac{1}{(c)} * (2) * \dfrac{1}{(c)^2}\right]^2 * \left[(G_N) * (4\pi) * \dfrac{1}{(c)} * (2) * \dfrac{1}{(c)^2}\right] = (4\pi)*\left[\dfrac{(4\pi)}{(c)^2}\right]^4\text{。}
\end{array}
\right.
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参考文献：无。

Solutions of electromagnetic and gravitational fields under certain conditions

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Abstract: Solutions of electromagnetic and gravitational fields under certain conditions.

Key words: Electromagnetic field, Gravitational field, Thermodynamics.

$$
\left\{
\begin{array}{c}
1.\ \dfrac{(e_o)}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)(r_e)} = \dfrac{(h)}{(4\pi)(a_0)^2(4\pi)(a_0)^2}, \\
2.\ \dfrac{(e_o)}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)(a_0)} = \dfrac{(G_N)}{(4\pi)(a_0)^2(2\pi)(R_\infty)}, \\
3.\ \dfrac{(e_o)}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)(a_0)} = \dfrac{(m_{atom})(G_N)}{(4\pi)(a_0)^2(2\pi)^2(a_0)^2}, \\
4.\ \dfrac{(e_o)}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)(a_0)} = \dfrac{(m_e)(G_N)(c)^2}{(h)(c)}, \\
5.\ \dfrac{(e_o)}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)(a_0)} = \dfrac{(c)}{(R_\infty)}, \\
6.\ \left[\dfrac{(e_o)}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)}\right]^2 = \dfrac{1}{2}(m_e)[\alpha_o]^2(c)^2, \\
7.\ \left[\dfrac{(e_o)}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)}\right]^2 = \dfrac{(m_{atom})(c)^2}{(2\pi)(R_\infty)}, \\
8.\ \dfrac{(e_o)^2}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)(a_0)^2} = \dfrac{(m_e)[\alpha_o]^2(c)^2}{(a_0)}, \\
9.\ \dfrac{(e_o)^2}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)(a_0)^2} = (2\pi)(R_\infty)(e_o)(c)^2(m_e)(c)^2, \\
10.\ \left[\dfrac{(e_o)}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)(a_0)}\right]^2 = \dfrac{(m_{atom})}{(2\pi)^4(r_a)(r_e)(R_\infty)(a_0)}, \\
11.\ \left[\dfrac{(e_o)}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)(a_0)}\right]^2 = \dfrac{(m_e)(m_{atom})(R_\infty)}{(4\pi)(a_0)^2(2\pi)^2(a_0)^2(2\pi)(r_a)}, \\
12.\ \left[\dfrac{(e_o)}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)(2\pi)(a_0)}\right]^3 = \dfrac{(m_{atom})(c)^2(m_e)(c)^2(2\pi)(r_a)(c)^2(2\pi)(r_e)(c)^2}{(2\pi)^2(a_0)^2}.
\end{array}
\right.
$$

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\left\{
\begin{array}{c}
1.\ \dfrac{(m_{atom})(G_N)}{(a_0)^2} = (2\pi)^3(e_o),\ 2.\ \dfrac{(m_{atom})(G_N)(c)^2}{(r_a)^2} = \dfrac{(h)}{(4\pi)(r_a)^2(2\pi)(r_a)}, \\
3.\ \dfrac{(m_e)(G_N)}{(2\pi)(r_a)} = \dfrac{(h)}{(R_\infty)(2\pi)(r_a)},\ 4.\ \dfrac{(m_e)(G_N)}{(k_B)} = (m_e)[\alpha_o]^2(c)^2, \\
5.\ \left[\dfrac{(m_{atom})(G_N)}{(4\pi)(a_0)^2}\right]^2 = (2\pi)^2(m_{atom})^2(c)^2,\ 6.\ \dfrac{(m_{atom})(G_N)}{(4\pi)(a_0)^2} * \dfrac{(m_e)(G_N)}{(4\pi)(a_0)^2} * (c)^2 = \dfrac{(2\pi)(h)(2\pi)(a_0)}{(a_0)^2}, \\
7.\ \dfrac{(e_o)}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)} * \dfrac{(m_e)(G_N)}{(4\pi)} * (c)^2 = (h),\ 8.\ \left[\dfrac{1}{(R_\infty)^2}\right]^2 * \dfrac{(8\pi)(R_\infty)(m_{atom})}{(c)^2} = \left[\dfrac{(4\pi)}{(c)^2}\right]^4, \\
9.\ (k_{BG})(k_B) = \dfrac{(m_e)^2(G_N)(c)^2}{(a_0)^2} / [(e_o)(c)],\ 10.\ (k_{BGG})(k_B) = \dfrac{(m_e)^2(R_\infty)^2(G_N)(c)^2}{(e_o)}, \\
11.\ \left[\dfrac{1}{(R_\infty)^2}\right]^2 * \dfrac{(8\pi)(G_N)}{(c)^3} = (4\pi) * \left[\dfrac{(4\pi)}{(c)^2}\right]^4, \\
12.\ \left[\dfrac{1}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)} * (4\pi) * \dfrac{1}{(c)} * (2) * \dfrac{1}{(c)^2}\right]^2 * \left[(G_N) * (4\pi) * \dfrac{1}{(c)} * (2) * \dfrac{1}{(c)^2}\right] = (4\pi) * \left[\dfrac{(4\pi)}{(c)^2}\right]^4.
\end{array}
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Reference: none.